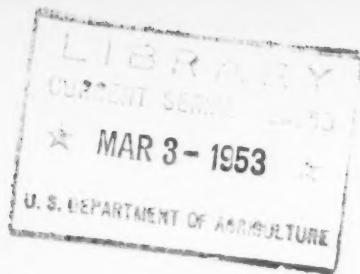


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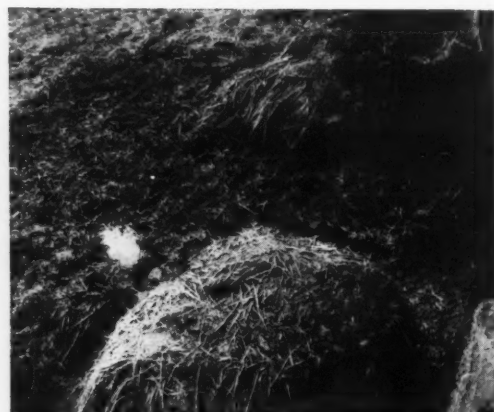
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## MANURE PILE OR GOLD MINE?



*It can be just a manure pile, left to weather and lose value in the winter rains; or—if properly handled to increase crop yields—it can be worth easily \$8 to \$10 a ton.\**

Protected from weathering, or scattered fresh in the fields, so that little is wasted, manure can be worth 40 per cent more than when it is piled in the open over winter. For example, packed manure loses only one-sixth of the amount of nitrogen that es-



Most of the vital elements in manure can be saved, and returned to the land, by proper manure-handling methods. Modern equipment turns this old unpleasant job into one that's fast and easy.



capas from untramped manure. Manure in covered lot or shed, or pen-type dairy barn, is packed enough by stock to prevent much loss. It will suffer much greater losses from exposure to rains.

**WHAT'S MANURE WORTH?** It varies with prices of farm products, with soil types, and other conditions. On Miami silt loam in Ohio, a ton of shed-stored manure raised crop yields during a rotation by 18 bushels of corn, 5 bushels of wheat, and 500 pounds of clover hay per acre. In another trial, on Wooster silt loam, the comparable yield increases were 24 bushels of corn, 10 bushels of wheat, and 1,280 pounds of clover hay per acre.

Results might be much different under other conditions of soil type, weather, the crops grown, the kind of manure, and so on; but the fact remains—manure is valuable. A ton of average fresh manure contains around 500 pounds of organic matter, 10 pounds of nitrogen, 2 pounds of phosphorus, 8 pounds of potassium—all elements that cost money if you buy them in the bag.

\*All data from experiment station records.

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## PIONEERING IN AGRICULTURE



*A modern farm demonstration in action finds Prof. O. C. French, head of Cornell's Agricultural Engineering Department, explaining the operation of experimental fertilizer application equipment to visitors attending a vegetable growers field day.*

**I**N 1903, when O. K. became a popular phrase, and the Wright brothers completed their first successful airplane flight, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp established the first farm demonstration near Terrell, Texas.

It all started on the farm of the late Walter C. Porter, who was the first farmer to use Dr. Knapp's farm demonstration plan. The new idea concerned the growing of different varieties of corn and cotton to demonstrate the best varieties for the area, following Knapp's cultural recommendations.

Now, 50 years later, the entire country is honoring Dr. Knapp for pioneering in farm demonstration work. New York State is cooperating in this golden anniversary and is particularly proud to honor a native son. He was born at Schroon, Essex County, New York, in 1833. After graduation from Union College, Schenectady, in 1856, he spent the next seven years in college teaching and administrative roles.

In 1866 Knapp moved west and settled on a farm

in Benton County, Iowa. He later began the publication of a farm journal, known as "The Western Stock Journal and Farmer." He became president of Iowa State Agricultural College after five years as professor of agriculture. He resigned the presidency in 1885 and became an official of the U. S. Department of Agriculture until his death in 1911.

By 1914 farm demonstration work, the forerunner of home demonstration and 4-H Club activities, had reached a number of States and created a desire for further expansion. Passage of the Smith-Lever Act resulted, forming the basis for the Cooperative Extension Service in which the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the State land-grant colleges, and the counties cooperate.

Today cooperative extension work is carried on throughout the nation, with four and half million farm families and more than two million non-farm families taking part in its program. It is being used as a model for extension work in agriculture and home economics in many countries.

## THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE *at Cornell University*



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# The Cornell Countryman

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### Cover

Snow, sleet, rain, and hail . . .  
Artist Kay Wolf predicts little change  
for sun-starved Ithacans. The north  
wind may continue to blow, and the  
mercury may shrink, but as the ground  
hog grins at himself, so we can smile  
at this unwelcome prospect.



The Cornell Countryman is published monthly from October to May by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, units of the State University of New York, at Cornell University. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, New York. Printing by Norton Printing Co. Subscription rate is \$1.25 a year or three years for \$2.50; single copies, 20 cents.

Vol. L—No. 5



## *Well Begun Is Half Done*

A common event this time of year is the arrival of new chicks at the farm. The 1953 chicks will be better than ever. By careful breeding and selection, Northeast hatcherymen have steadily developed chicks that reach broiler weight faster and become heavier egg producers.

When you start with chicks like that, the job is half done. The second half is growing them. For the next few weeks they'll eat and grow, eat and grow. By the time they're 8 weeks old, they should have increased their weight at least 16 times.

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## Farm and Home Week ---An Opportunity

Farm and Home Week will be with us again March 23 to 27. We expect 15,000 or more farm and other people from all parts of New York State and from many other states to visit us that week. It takes a good program to attract that many visitors. This will be the forty-second Farm and Home Week and the numbers who have been coming annually are an indication of the reputation that the event has earned.

It is more convenient for students here on the campus to attend than for anyone else and I want to encourage everyone of you to take part to the fullest extent. You may remember that last year there was some talk about the number of students who go home for the week. It is true that we cannot find rooms for all of our classes that week and that we need so much help from students that there would not be time for them to attend all classes, even if they could be held. I wanted to find out about attendance in classes last year and sent to all in charge of spring-term classes for

some information. I heard from nearly every one of them.

They reported that classes were held as usual in 88 courses and were omitted in 117 courses. In the courses that were carried on the attendance was normal in 65 of them, normal the first part of the week and below normal the last part in 13, and below normal throughout the week in 9. With more than 40 per cent of the courses being given and the attendance being normal in 75 per cent of them, it seemed to me that the students were sticking to their job better than some were trying to make us think.

As far as agriculture is concerned this is one of the large and important events of the year in this State. Students of this College, who are looking forward to careers in agriculture, would be passing up a real opportunity if they did not take part in it. It is a pleasure to report to you how the great majority have responded.

A. W. Gibson, Director of  
Resident Instruction.

## Must You?

Several weeks ago, in fact just a couple of days after the formal dedication of our new Mann Library, we were much chagrined to find several of the writing arms of the chairs marked and scarred by the needless actions of some of our fellow students.

In one sense printing this editorial is not much use because we do not believe any of our readers

would mark up the desks and tables in a new building costing over three and a half million dollars. But in another sense this editorial will have served its purpose if some of our readers remember it when they see a student childishly and aimlessly desecrating our property and make some attempt to cause these people to stop their unfruitful disservices.

M. R.

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# Cancer ... the Menace

**Research speeds on yet cancer remains a mystery.**

by Judy Zucker '53

Into far-flung fields go cancer researchers to try to bring victims "back from the brink of the grave." Several million dollars and many people's lifetimes have been spent trying to find causes and cures for this unexplainable, chronic, accelerated growth of body cells. The tremendous amount of published articles on the subject fill library stacks across the country.

## **Two Tumors And a Muscle**

Invertebrates have been considered slightly. A couple of tumors were noticed and described in oysters and mussels. One investigator induced cancer in insects by cutting recurrent nerves. Some tumors have been seen in ants. But no one seems terribly worried about cancer in such animals as insects. They are so far away and different from man. So let's see what happens in monkeys, which are susceptible to many of our diseases.

Rhesus monkeys have been under a great deal of observation, since they have been used so much in experimental medicine, but only a couple of cases of cancer have ever been reported.

Nevertheless, two men tried to induce cancer in these monkeys. They made smear and injection

preparations of several organic compounds known to produce cancer rapidly in mice, rats, rabbits, and guinea pigs, the usual experimental animals.

They painted some of these on the skin of the monkeys. Results—a few lesions and strange growths, but no cancer. They injected the solutions into organs usually infected in man and got negative results. Even when it was put directly into ears and breasts only lesions and ulcers appeared, but still no cancer. Steadily, for over ten years, they continued their experiments, but the animals remained in normal good health until they died of old age!

In addition to the part of cancer research that deals with growth stimulation, there are two other main categories of research. One is cures, and the other is causes of cancer itself.

## **Discovery!**

Causes may be discovered if enough case histories are collected and analyzed. There are many cases available for study, for example, after World War II, 600 veterans with cancer entered hospitals each month. But there are drawbacks to case history studies. Were you nursed by your mother? Do you

know your family's past history in regard to cancer occurrences? So few people know these things that breast cancer research is not helped much by the case history method.

The other main method of finding causes is to see how many ways you can induce cancer, but many side problems have to be worked on



—Curt Foerster

Cornell's department of zoology carries on behind-the-scene work of preparing tissues so that growth changes in cells can be observed and studied.

before this can be tried. The greatest problem is that of tissues in culture acting one way, and tissues in a living plant or animal behaving in another. Therefore, a great deal of time has been spent in trying different methods of keeping explants in test tubes alive and growing as they did in the organism itself.

## **Speeding Tissue Growth**

After that is accomplished, the next problem is how to make these tissues grow faster, so you won't have to wait months or years for results of different treatments to show. A common mixture for animal explants is chick embryo extract, human serum, and fowl plasma. If the tissue is diseased, in this culture giant, multi-nucleated cells will appear rapidly.

Then different agents must be applied, to see which are carcinogenic, and side studies are run to find the solvent for these agents which will make them the most effective. Once cancer is induced, studies of just what is going on in the diseased cell, its appearance, structures, and physiology are taken up. Radioactive isotopes are one of the tools used for such



studies. Everything is considered in the research, from "Clinical Studies Following Exposure to Atom Bomb Explosions" to "Influence of 11-Dehydro-17-Hydroxycorticosterone on a Malignant Mouse Tumor."

#### Research Gives Leads

Gradually discoveries emerge from the long trail of research. Different types of tumors are described, with their locations and names, so they can be recognized, and directions for operating on them are given. *Something* transformed the normal cells into cancerous ones. Sometimes it is a virus, which may be isolated from certain tumors. Sometimes it is an inclusion in the tissue when it is young and growing actively, and a tumor is formed around the irritation, in somewhat the same fashion as plant galls or oyster pearls.

Unfortunately, there are more ways of starting cancer than there are of stopping it. The greatest difficulty in trying to find cures is that one animal will show a certain reaction which others do not. So research for cures should be done on the organism you wish to cure. (However, most humans object to being guinea pigs.) Several leads have been found, however, mostly in the category of inhibitors.

In one experiment, after tumors had been transplanted into mice, the animals were fed *dyes* of different compositions and colors. Some of these, especially Neutral red, Neutral violet, and Niles blue, selectively stained certain types of tumors and inhibited their growth. In fact, these dyes cut down growth to half of that occurring in "control" mice.

#### Further Experimentation

Injections of *heparin* (from the liver) inhibit cancerous growth. The theory is that certain basic organic compounds form near an injury and may throw off cell physiology enough to start cancer. But heparin, or another electro-negative colloid, becomes attracted to these compounds and ties them up so they cannot react and cause cancer.

X-ray treatment has been very

effective for some types of tumors, *if they are still localized*. It perhaps stimulates a defense mechanism in man against cancerous growth. Radiation, however, must be stopped after a given exposure before it causes the bone marrow to stop making red blood cells!

Lung cancer, which is usually beyond the curable stage by the time the first symptoms appear, may be detected in routine TB chest X-rays. Trained analysts find the early stages, and the person can be treated immediately, instead of learning of its existence when it's too late.

#### A Warning

A warning is given by doctors, concerning another part of the body. "Gastric pain, or burning sensation, is too often treated casually

when it should provoke a searching investigation for cancer."

#### Care Saves Lives

If a person asks for a thorough check-up as soon as he suspects some sort of trouble, his chances of being cured are much greater than if he waits even a short time. To illustrate, in a study of bladder cancer, the chances for cure were 100% when penetration had just begun (in the submucosa only): 86% when it had penetrated to the next tissue; but only 26% of the patients were cured if cancer had reached the internal tissues of the organ itself.

If patients get care soon enough, the report may be, to quote a previous one: "The tumor was removed and recovery was uneventful." If not, then all the cancer research in the world shall be in vain.



—Curt Foerster

Professor Marcus Singer of Cornell studies regeneration of salamanders' limbs. If we can learn to understand normal growth, we may find a clue to abnormal cancerous growth.



**Professor Brady**

## Of Profiles and Prelims

**Professor Brady is noted on the upper campus  
for his soil profiles and humorous prelims.**

By Sandy Wiltse '55

Prelims with a smile! It can be done, according to N. C. Brady, professor of agronomy.

"I like to use some humorous device in exams to loosen up my students," says Professor Brady. "Many times they come to exams so scared that they can't do their best jobs. Often I'll tell a story in my questions or just use some amusing names in the illustrations. Once I drew a noose with a corpse hanging from it at the bottom of a prelim and wrote, 'You know who!' next to it.

"I thought nothing more of the incident until the end of the year when I walked into class and found a noose hanging on the blackboard with the inscription, 'Reserved for

N. C. Brady' written beside it."

It's a good thing the Professor never used that noose, for people all over the state are profiting from Prof. Brady's efforts to increase knowledge and interest in agronomy.

Brought up on a farm, he thought his greatest contribution would be in agriculture. While still a sophomore at Brigham Young University, Prof. Brady began his teaching career. A chemistry professor, mistaking him for a senior, gave him an instructor's position in one of his chemistry courses. "He didn't find out my real class till three weeks before the end of the year, so he couldn't very well fire me then."

When the time came to apply his chemistry, he chose agronomy. He received an assistantship at the University of North Carolina and took his doctor's degree there.

Although he considers research important, he doesn't think it is any more important than teaching. "The College of Agriculture gives credit for good teaching as well as for research."

### Promising Future

He has taught Agronomy 1 for four of the six years he has been at Cornell. He starts off with new notes each term hoping that they will be an improvement over the old ones. Two methods are being used in recitation sections to determine the better teaching method. Three sections have lectures followed by a question period; students in the other two sections divide into small groups to discuss individual problems.

Most important of all the changes in the course, however, has been the use of profiles. The study of soil does not concern just the first ten or twelve inches of "dirt" on the ground. It had always been hard to demonstrate this, however, since few ever bother to dig deep into the ground to observe the type of soil.

Profiles eliminated this difficulty. They are actual samples of soil down to three or four feet, mounted and preserved on wood in their true formation. With them he is able to clearly demonstrate many more aspects of the soil than would normally be possible.

Prof. Brady feels it is important for as many people as possible to have a knowledge of agronomy. "Soil science is basic to all crop production and should be a necessity for all who enter any phase of agriculture."

### Teaching At Cornell

In the past, knowledge about the soil and its improvement has not been fully used. But Prof. Brady feels there is much hope for the future, as an increasing number of Cornell students who have studied agronomy have entered the extension and vocational agriculture programs and are applying their learning wherever they go.

# The Puzzle of Character

**Do the clothes you wear reflect the complexities  
of your personality? Do they reveal your innermost  
thought, or perhaps the routine of your everyday life?**

By Esther Church '53

"Three of my friends go to a modeling school where all the girls are required to wear standard black dresses, yet each one of them manages to express herself in her dress by a bit of frilly lace or lack of accessory," says Marty Gorman, '55.

"Yes, but look at the people who dress neatly all the time. Sometimes their rooms are an absolute mess," states Joan Donovan, '53.

And so the arguments go. Many people are convinced that they can tell a lot about a person by the way he dresses. Mrs. Mary Ryan of the TC department has some ideas too, from the research she has done.

## Consistent Clothing

"Two positive statements can be made," says Mrs. Ryan. "First, our personality, tastes, attitudes, and values (these in turn depend on culture and past experience) determine what we wear. Thus a person is likely to have a fairly consistent choice of clothing. Second, we see a person as having certain personality characteristics and probably more often as belonging to a certain cultural group because of his clothing, physical features, posture and expression."

When we say we can tell a person's personality by the way he dresses, we unconsciously base our decision on several things. First, our cultural group influences what we

Mary must be a  
wonderful roommate.  
She always dresses  
so neatly!



—Paquette

see. Take for example, a picture of several young people in sweaters and skirts, books under their arms, grouped on a stone step. This scene suggests to us a school or college setting. Off to one side we see a girl standing alone, dressed in a snug, black dress, high heels and stockings. Cornell coeds immediately shout in derision, "Import!" If we show the picture to people living in a poor section of a large city, they would classify the same girl as a person of higher class than the sweater and skirt group.

We are also influenced by the

stereotypes we get from fiction, movies, and plays: Businessmen wear staid, double-breasted suits of a conservative color. Traveling salesmen are slick, suave dressers that have a way with women. College professors are shabbily dressed, retiring individuals who are not quite sure of what is going on. Unlimited pictures of this type exist.

Experimenting with two sections of TC 210 classes, she found proof that stereotyped pictures existed even among students. As a visiting lecturer, Mrs. Ryan appeared in the first section dressed in a business suit, sensible shoes, and rather colorless accessories. A stranger to most of the students, she asked them to suggest her personality from the way she was dressed. Her description ran thus: masculine, business-like, more interested in comfort than looks, a career woman. In the next section of the class

she appeared in a soft silk print dress, with high heels and gay accessories. Here she was described as feminine, frivolous, a good mother, and defenseless.

Finally, to add to the confusion, we usually do not judge personality by clothes alone, but by the expression, posture, setting, situation, and accessories. The same dress worn by a girl with a drooping cigarette, long painted nails, and heavy makeup gives quite a different picture when worn by a modestly made up girl carrying purse

(Continued on Page 20)



# Introducing . . .

# . . . Your Friends



—Cannon

## Phyllis Beebe

One of the most interesting zoology majors we know is Phyllis Beebe. You might remember her as Freshman Queen a few years ago. Although not one of the stodgy-scholar species, Phyllis was chosen this fall as an honorary member of Ho-Nun-De-Kah, agricultural men's honorary, and is active in Jordani, undergraduate Zoology Society.

A member of Delta Gamma sorority, and a one-time V.P. in the Circle, Phyllis is particularly interested in genetics, so interested, in fact, that she wishes to enter the graduate school in that subject.

Phyllis is a busy person off campus, too. One of her major achievements was to serve as delegate to the Young Adult Council, the national co-ordinating committee of the major youth organization in the United States. Moreover, in the summer of 1951, she was a delegate to the international convention of the World Assembly of Youth, held here at Cornell. She has also worked with National Student Association on campus.

Last summer Phyllis and one of her sorority sisters spent eleven weeks in Europe, where they toured England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and Italy. They biked and hitch-hiked for hundreds of miles. "To tell the truth," says Phyllis, "we used every means of transportation except a plane—that

was too expensive!" Phyllis had had Spanish in high school, but on this trip her Spanish was conspicuous by its absence since they never crossed the Pyrenees. Her companion managed to make conversation of a fashion with high school French. They met a number of English-speaking people, so communication was facilitated considerably. Phyllis emphasises that she met "the most wonderful people," and she'll talk for hours about Europe. J.B.



—Ferrari

## Ken Lacy

"The cosmopolitan atmosphere of the New Orleans French Quarter, the sunny luxury of Daytona Beach, and the splendor of Silver Springs are a fine combination with Christmas bells and holly wreathes" declares Ken Lacy, '53 graduate of the College of Agriculture.

As president of the Westminster Student Fellowship, Ken traveled southward this Christmas vacation with a group of foreign and exchange ILR students in a Westminster Fellowship truck. They spent two weeks seeing the South and making first hand studies of the TVA project, the port of New Orleans, and the general labor conditions of the city. There was time to wonder at the beautiful marine gardens of Silver Springs and to try their waterwings in the Atlantic

at Daytona before they headed back north.

### Further Travels

Ken had further travels with the Westminster Fellowship last summer when he worked on a Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona. He had decided he liked the West the summer before when he and a friend followed the wheat harvests of the Central Plains States, working on one farm after another operating trucks and combines to help fill the breadbasket. This was quite a contrast to the summers of 1949 and 1950 when Ken helped milk 40 cows on a dairy farm in Saratoga County.

A general ag student from Albany, N. Y., Ken worked a year and a half with his father in the building trade before he came to Cornell.

In connection with Westminster Ken was a delegate to the National Conference of the Student Volunteer Movement at the University of Kansas in December, 1951. Being a counselor of Freshman Camp in 1951 provided background for Ken's job as business manager of the Freshman Camp of 1952. The job, Ken says, made him think about life in general, about personal values, and about the theme of the last conference, "Success or Failure." "Working with freshmen, helping them get acquainted with Cornell, and having the good times of camp life was a real shot in the arm," he declares.

### At Cornell

During his college career Ken found time for CURW's Student Board, Alpha Zeta Fraternity, Kermis Dramatic Club, Ho-Nun-De-Kah, and the Student Council Human Relations Committee.

Ken, a tenor, recalls many good times in the Alpha Zeta and Westminster Quartettes and the Presbyterian Church Choir.

This February Ken graduated from Cornell. His plans aren't definite yet, but no doubt we'll be hearing lots about him in the future. S.F.



## Mary Pelton

A smile is Mary and Mary is always smiling. Perhaps you have encountered her greeting at Home Ec Club, with the Westminster group, at the Sigma Kappa sorority, or perhaps you just recognize it from the quad. But no matter where you meet her, you can be sure that her smile is a sincere expression of Mary Pelton, home ec senior.

The activities mentioned above are but a part of Mary's four years here at Cornell. She served on the Sophomore Class Council and has been chairman of the home ec Student-Faculty Committee. Mary took part in the planning of the faculty at-homes held in home ec this fall.

All through college, she has been an active member of Westminster.



—Ferrari

Mary

You will find her bubbling over with fascinating tales of her trip West this summer with the group under the supervision of the Rev. Lee Klaer. Traveling in two trucks, they reached their destination (a Navajo Indian reservation) in about three weeks. There they built a cinder block house for the Navajo doctor and his wife.

From this life of the outdoors, Mary left the group to attend her sorority's national convention at Pasadena, Calif. The rough outdoor life of the Indian reservation and the lavish hotel in Pasadena were a contrast.

But what of her future? Mary is engaged to marry Phil Davis, '50 ag, at the end of February, when she graduates. They plan to run Phil's dairy farm in Kerhonkson, N. Y. Mary, beaming brightly as she talks about her future, says, "As a farmer's wife, I can see a challenge in being able to use my education in helping to enrich my own family and the community."

B.B.

## Dave Bullard

Dave Bullard has put his hand to most everything from crew to literary composition. Not a radical in the true sense of the word, Dave words his phrases with a flowery imagery that gives him a distinct air.

But most of us who have met Dave know that, though his advice is not to be shunned, much more valuable is the wit and the mock sagacity that he showers upon his comrades-in-arms, from Sigma Chi fraternity to the dark backstage of Kermis where strange creatures move and disappear.

Not a scientist, not a philosopher, he is a happy medium of the two. Dipping here and there, wherever

the inner mind may see a light of hope, Dave seeks the truth in many fields, such as economics, music, philosophy and religion. Last summer he made a car trip through the West after completion of summer camp at Fort Sill, Okla. He returned pleased with a new-found occupation — amateur geologist, hiking light, a bag of sandwiches under his arm, eyes scanning the forested mountains ahead. No, not a single page of notes, not even a guide book. "But who can describe in print the cataclysmic forces of our planet?" says Dave. "It was of greater interest just to imagine."

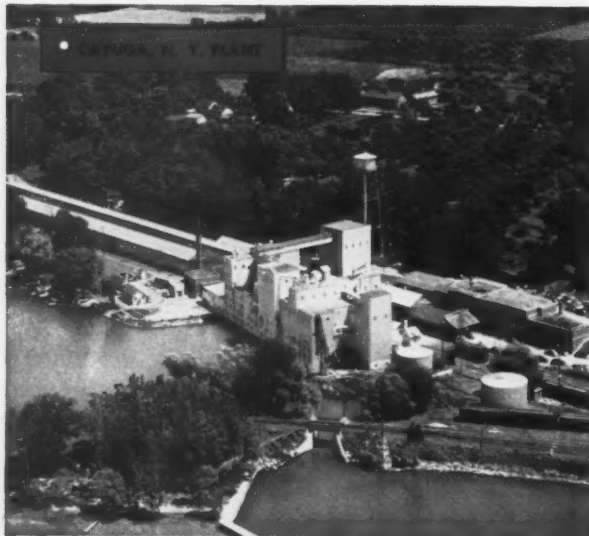
Dave's attention is focused at present on Southern Rhodesia, where his agricultural background will stand him in good stead. It is a land blessed with a rich soil, and abounding resources of several categories. Dave feels strongly that his companions may equally well be the dark natives of Africa as you and me. He likes to think in big terms when it comes to a 2,000-acre fruit and vegetable plantation like the one he was raised on. But his dealings with his fellow men show fairness and minute understanding.

A.D.



—Cannon

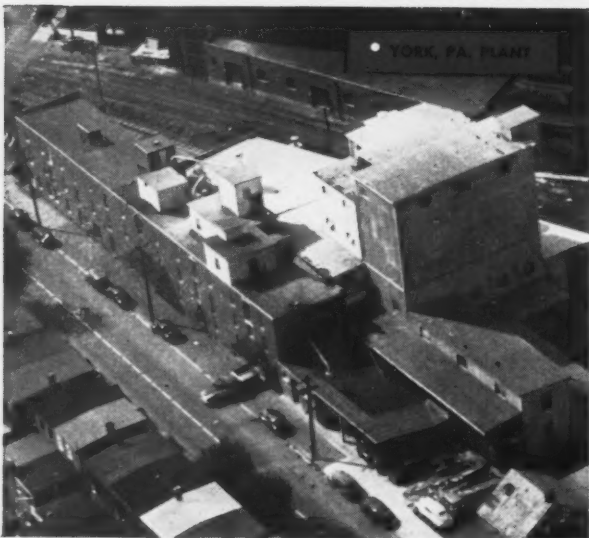
Dave



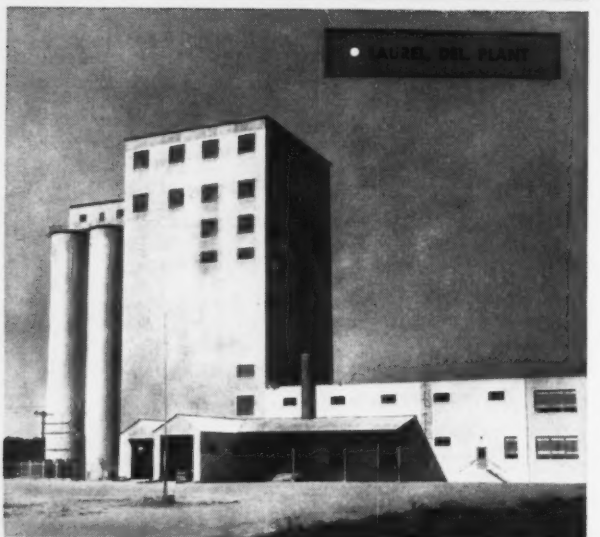
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**Cayuga, N. Y.**

Eastport, N. Y.

York, Pa.

Laurel, Del.

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# Campus Clearinghouse

## Southern Tier Soils

One of the most spirited debates the present generation of Cornell students has witnessed took place between faculty members at a joint meeting of the Ag Ec and Agronomy Clubs held in Caldwell 100 January 14.

The topic for discussion, "Future Use of Southern Tier Soils," was introduced by Professor N. C. Brady who adeptly umpired the four enthusiastic professors: L. C. Cunningham, Richard Bradfield, H. E. Conklin, and R. B. Musgrave.

### Point . . .

Professor Cunningham started the show by presenting results of research indicating that labor income resulting from increased production per cow on New York State farms increases faster on valley farms than on hill farms. This according to Cunningham, was evidence that investment in valley farms was more profitable than investment in hill farms.

After pointing out the increasing food needs of our expanding population and the high cost per acre of

## . . . Their Future

corn belt land, Professor Bradfield countered Cunningham by claiming "We are rapidly gaining the necessary agronomic information to make it possible to farm the hill lands. At Mt. Pleasant we are already using the same type of machinery they use on the Iowa farms so that our labor costs are low."

Professor Conklin felt that "plateau land is a lousy buy by comparison to land in the valleys and plains. . . It is priced and taxed too high." He referred to the southern tier plateau land as being in a "hole where history and human nature put it." "What chance," he asked, "is there for getting out of this hole by changing productivity since we can't change prices and taxes very fast." Conklin added a note of reconciliation, however, that "even life in a hole can be improved."

### . . . and Counterpoint

Professor Musgrave, the last to comment, presented the results of his Mt. Pleasant experiment on "wetter than average" southern tier soil. He had obtained substantial

profitable increases in wheat and corn yields by increasing the application of lime, superphosphate and manure.

During the question period—in which Dr. Bradfield quipped "timothy, timothy, timothy, timothy has ruined our southern tier lands" (Professor Cunningham disagreed)—Professor Brady emphasized that the important thing which should come out of the discussion is a re-evaluation of our southern tier land-use situation as it stands at the present time.

Following the debate the group adjourned for tea.

## Livestock Showmen

Preparations are now being made for the thirty-ninth annual student livestock show to be held during Farm and Home Week. This show, which is under the sponsorship of the Round-up Club, is one of the major events during the upper campus open house. According to Round-up Club president, Wolcott Stewart, sign-ups this year are expected to exceed the 145 participants in 1952.

Any student in the university is eligible to show an animal during this event. Last year, two girls in the arts college were awarded the title of reserve grand champion swine showmen. The girls were Anne Uehrlin '55, and Nancy Savage '55.

Lots are drawn by interested students to determine which animal will be his to train and groom for the six weeks preceding the final show. The livestock available include beef and dairy cattle, light horses, sheep and swine. All are University-owned. Herdsmen and student superintendents help the students with any problems and are general advisors on training and grooming procedures. Anyone entering the contest receives a reward donated by breeders, breed associations and various related organizations.



Professor Bradfield. Would he rather have \$50,000 worth of land in Iowa or on New York State's southern tier hilltops?



## The President's Approach to a Job

"Your job may be a great career or your own graveyard, depending on the approach you give it, what you put into it, and what you hope to get out of it." This was the keynote of President Deane W. Malott's speech Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, which began this year's Honun-De-Kah speaker series.

The president, whose topic was, "How to apply for the job," located the frontier of our country near Portland, Oregon, and Houston, Texas, and described Middlebury, Vermont, and Bangor, Maine, as good places to find the antiquities of the past.

"Most of you," he pointed out, "will end up doing something you never in the world would have expected to do." And if you're one of those who thinks a farmer is his own boss you have a mistaken impression. No one, according to the president, in the highly organized complex society today is his own boss. The farmer, for example, is regulated by the weather, taxes,

and sometimes even the U. S. D. A.

President Malott stressed that the job seeker should not worry about such details as vacation and retirement but should concentrate on more important questions such as the type of work, the location, and the kind of company. He further stressed that the best opportunities to get ahead usually lie in the department where the money is made.



Veg Crops Judging Team, left to right: Jack Wysong '53, Sam Mitchell '53, Professor A. J. Pratt, Barbara Baker '53, George Bradley, and Bill Feasley '53.

### Veg Crops Showmen

The Cornell Veg Crop Judging Team placed first in the nation at the annual Collegiate Judging Contest held in New York City on December 10, 1952. Second place was

taken by Minnesota, while Connecticut came in third. Since this is the team's second triumph in three years, only one more win is needed to give Cornell permanent possession of the trophy cup.

The Cornell team's total score for the contest was 2810 out of a possible 3000. Jack Wysong, an alternate, placed first, while Bill Feasley and Sam Mitchell tied for third place. Barbara Baker placed eighth. Coaches of the winning team were Dr. A. J. Pratt and George Bradley of the veg crops department.

### Contest Connection

The contest is held each year in connection with the Junior Vegetable Growers Association Conference. This year one of the three college men in charge of collegiate judging was Norman Oebker, a graduate assistant in the veg crops department.

Some feats required of the team included judging several kinds of vegetables, recognizing varieties of vegetables, grading potatoes, and identifying potato grade defects, insects and diseases.

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For Better,  
For Worse,  
For Two Goats!



—Gilman

**The diamond is not the only symbol of lasting affection in this strange world where a man may buy a bride or wed a cypress tree.**

By Joan Metzger '55

"How many cows do you want for her?" If you overheard this conversation between a suitor and his prospective father-in-law, what would you think? Of course we probably wouldn't hear such talk, but if we were to journey to Africa, India, or elsewhere, we would hear and see many strange customs relating to courtship and marriage.

In many parts of India tree marriages are prevalent if a younger brother should want to marry before an older one. If there is no satisfactory bride in sight for the senior brother, he is married to a tree, which leaves the younger one at liberty to take a wife. In many other cases, tree marriages occur simultaneously with the regular marriage of the couple. The idea is to divert to the tree some evil influence which would otherwise attach to the newly wedded pair.

#### Sheep as Insurance

Mock marriages are common among the Punjab of India, espe-

cially in the case of the widower taking his third wife. A sheep is dressed up as a bride and is led around the sacrificial fire by the groom, while the real bride rests near by. This act is a precaution against the ill luck which has caused the death of two former wives, and is intended to insure protection to the new wife.

#### Rope that Binds

Among the Banyankole in Northern Bantu, the bridegroom enters the kraal of the bride's family, and is taken to the bride. He takes her right hand and leads her from the house and out of the kraal to the assembled guests. A strong rope is produced by one of the bride's relatives and is tied to one of the bride's legs. Sides are then chosen by members of the bride's and the bridegroom's clans and a tug of war takes place. The bride's clan struggles to retain their sister and the groom's clan strives to carry her off.

While all this is going on, the bride is supposed to stand weeping. The groom stands by her, still holding her hand, and when the final pull is given in his favor, which is a foregone conclusion, he slips the rope from her ankle and hurries her to a group of friends a few yards away. The bride sits upon a cowhide spread on the ground and the young men raise her up and rush off with her in triumph to the bridegroom's parents' house, pursued by friends and relatives of the bride.

Marriage by purchase, a very widespread custom, was practiced by peoples of all races, and all degrees of cultural development from the primitive to those possessing a high degree of civilization.

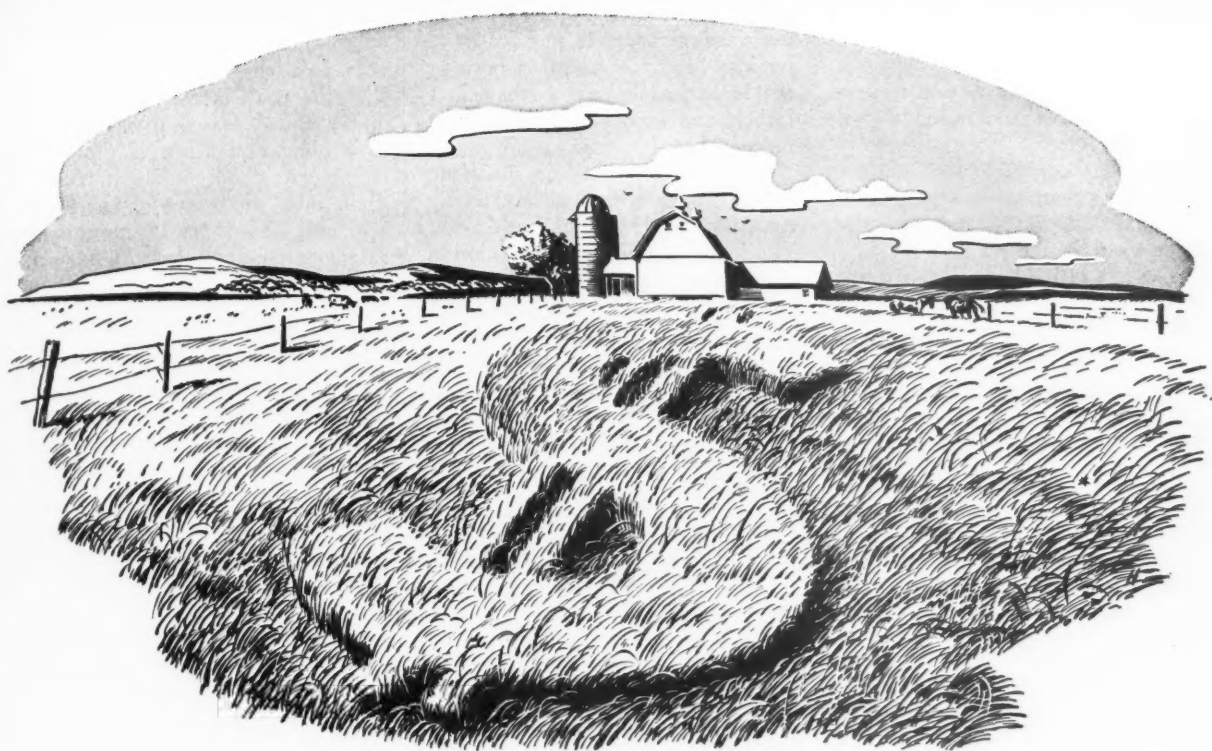
In Africa, for instance, the purchase of wives is very common. A chief sometimes pays a hundred head of cattle or more for a bride. In one part of Uganda, the customary price which men of high degree give for a wife consists of a hundred goats and sixteen cows. A suitable price for a poor man is three or four bullocks or six sewing needles.

#### Dowry in Reverse

In Mohammedon countries every marriage is supposed to be accompanied by the payment of a sum of money to the father of the bride. This payment is turned over to the

(Continued on Page 18)

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



## Grass can keep us all "in clover"

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Few feeds are as full of nutritive qualities as hay. Few feeds are so widely used in rations for dairy or beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry. And hay is one of the most inexpensive sources of minerals and vitamins—if its quality is high.

That's why grassland farming has done and can do so much to help farmers faced with growing labor and feed costs. Compared with other crops, grass requires much less time and effort to bring a valuable return. For farmers who take full advantage of the latest systems and machines, the returns are even more profitable.

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The "77" twine-tie and Model "80" wire-tie both can bale up to 10 tons an hour. This speed makes it possible to harvest greater stands just at the right stage of curing . . . before hay can be weather spoiled by a sudden rain storm or by too many hours in the hot sun. It puts better feed in the barn in less time and with less trouble.

**Performance** of these balers on farms all over the country has won New Holland the title of "First in Grassland Farming." Today, farmers go to New Holland for the balers, forage harvesters, mowers, forage blowers and spreader-seeders they know will give them greatest returns from their grassland programs.

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## Better, Worse, Goats

(Continued from Page 16)

bride as a marriage portion to protect her in case the husband dies or divorces her.

Wives are often bought on the installment plan.

In Timorlaut, so long as the bride elect is not paid for in full, the wife is entitled to stay with her parents and the husband does not possess a right to the children. Among the central African Bani-joro, a poor man unable to produce

at once the cattle required for his marriage, arranges to pay for them by installments. Children born in the meantime belong to the wife's father, and each of them must be redeemed with a cow.

Elopement in itself is sufficient among some tribes to make the runaway couple husband and wife. The Dakota Indians had two kinds of marriage, buying a wife and runaway matches. It was the accepted principle that when the young people ran away, they were to be forgiven at any time they choose to

return, if it should be the next day, or six months afterward.

It is a custom in many places that the dead man's brother must marry the deceased man's widow. This obligation arises if the dead man left no children. The first born shall have the name of the dead husband. In India, the principal object of this plan was to furnish the deceased man with a fictitious son. It is believed that an important factor in the prevalence of the custom is the fact that the wife was considered a piece of property, bought and paid for, and was inherited by the nearest of kin—the brother. Among some of the African Negro tribes, the eldest son inherits and marries all his father's wives, with the exception of his own mother.

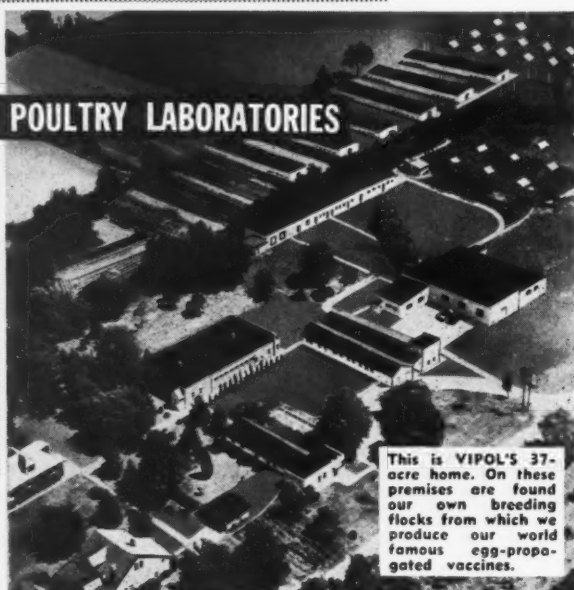
## Ring Straight to the Heart

Engagement with a ring is a usage of great antiquity. It is probably derived from the very old custom of using the ring as a pledge in any important or sacred agreement. The wedding ring is believed to have evolved from the older betrothal ring. The ring is worn on the fourth finger of the left hand. The right hand symbolizes power and authority; the left hand, subjection. There is a story behind the fourth finger also. It was thought in ancient times that a certain vein or nerve in the fourth finger of the left hand ran directly to the time-honored seat of affections -- the heart.

## Catch Your Girl

Many of our modern day customs grew out of marriage by capture. The bridesmaids and best man are relics of this type of marriage. It was considered the maidenly and modest thing for the bride to pretend to struggle, as if she did not want to be married. Her maids helped her put on a good show. When the bridegroom started to capture a bride he was accompanied by an able-bodied friend who intercepted the pursuit by the girl's kinsmen or protector. After the marriage it was necessary for the bride and groom to remain in hiding so that the bride's family could not find them and avenge their loss. And thus originated the honeymoon.

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Victory after victory has been scored by Vineland Poultry Laboratories in its endless research and unrelenting battles against the ravages of Newcastle . . . Tracheitis . . . Fowl Pox . . . Pullorum and numerous other devastating diseases. In the wake of each Vineland conquest, thousands of poultrymen have—for a few pennies—through immunization, minimized the risk of mortality. They have also learned that Vineland Vaccines are unmatched for dependability!

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## VINELAND POULTRY LABORATORIES

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## National 4-H Club Winners

### Philip Taylor

The 4-H National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work has announced that Philip J. Taylor '55 has been awarded a \$300 scholarship because of his work in the meat animal programs. Already the winner of state and sectional awards, Philip is one of the six club members in this country to receive the award.

### Glenn Chaplin

Glenn Chaplin '54 was selected as one of the eight national 4-H Champions in Gardening at the National 4-H Club Congress held recently in Chicago. The contest was sponsored by the Allis Chalmers Co., and the award carried with it a \$300 scholarship.

Glenn was selected upon his past

experience and achievements in 4-H work and gardening. His home garden comprises 3½ acres, and through his experience with it, he was selected first as county champion, and then as state champion. The 48 state champions, representing an aggregate of some two million 4-H members, then spent a week in Chicago, where the eight regional champions were selected.

### Maxine Cunningham

Maxine Cunningham '56 has been awarded a \$300 scholarship at the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago. Maxine is one of 8 club members to receive the scholarship given by the Nash Kelvinator Corp.

## Saddle Club

Nancy Plunkett, president of the Saddle Club, announces that on March 9 Cornell will be hosts to six prep schools and colleges at a riding meet to be held at the Cornell Riding Hall.

Since January 10, the club has been having inter-team competition between club members during halves of all home polo games. Events are jumping, equitation, and games. This special feature will continue until the end of the polo season.

## Trio . . .

And then there was the little pig that left home because his father was such a boar and his mother was forever littering up the place.

A doctor says that one million American women are overweight. Obviously, these are round figures.

\* \* \*

"That's a hot number," said the steer, as the glowing brand was pressed against his tender flank.

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## Clothing and Personality

(Continued from Page 9)

and gloves and wearing a hat. A person with straight, graceful bearing is going to give a certain impression regardless of what she wears.

Perhaps you have wondered about the elderly man who dresses in flashy suits and bright ties and wears a debonaire moustache. Probably he simply dresses the way he would like to be or would like others to think he is.

### Well-worn Confidence

Your attitude about what you are wearing does influence what other people think. Wear your oldest dress with confidence, pride and assurance, and you are very apt to get lots of compliments. So when you are going out on a blind date, or going into a strange situation, wear one of your old familiar dresses in which you really feel at ease.

There is very little positive proof of ability to tell a person's personality by the way he dresses. Still, if you like to play the game of making up the life stories of people you happen to meet, go right ahead. It's really entertaining, and, according to chance, four out of seven of your guesses will be right. And the next time one of the girls in your class is wearing a neatly pressed blouse while everyone else is in sweaters and skirts, don't draw any startling conclusions—she is probably living in the one dorm that got their laundry back that day!

### Danforth Fellowships

Applications for the Danforth Graduate Fellowships are available at the office of Professor A. L. Winsor, 202 Stone Hall. These fellowships which are intended for students preparing for college teaching and who view teaching as a vocation of Christian service, carry a financial grant for those who need it. In addition, admission to a teaching conference is provided. Seniors planning graduate studies for next fall may apply. Applications should be completed by February 15th.

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## Campus Clearinghouse

(Continued from Page 15)

### Potato Exhibit

Fresh hot potato chips and baked potatoes will be available during Farm and Home Week. In this way, the club plans to combine a money-making enterprise with its potato extension program.

The exhibit will demonstrate a new machine which tests potatoes for starch content. Potatoes rating highest will be shown to be as good for baking as the more expensive Idaho potatoes.

### Poultry Showmen

The Poultry Club sponsored a poultry judging contest this year for the first time. It was such a success that the Poultry Club plans to make this contest an annual event.

Harold Fisch '54, was awarded first prize in the senior division. Donald Demske '55, came in second and Joan Churchill '54, placed third.

The junior division winner was Roy Curtiss '56, Hubert Whitworth

'56, won second prize and David Vandewater '54, came in third.

Judging took place in the pavilion where the two divisions were formed. Participants in the senior division included contestants who have taken (or are taking) poultry 20, a poultry judging course. The junior division was open to all students in the university.

**Circulation, proof reading, cartooning . . . there's more to the COUNTRYMAN than just writing. If you can read or write a letter . . . the COUNTRYMAN welcomes you for spring competition. Sign-ups February 9-18.**

### Ag-Domecon Drops Honors

Ag-Domecon Council voted to drop their plans for an honor roll to include ag students whose grades are in the upper five per cent bracket. The action was taken at

a meeting held January 6, in view of the fact that the faculty had voted against the proposal. The faculty advanced two arguments in support of its stand: 1—Many schools are getting rid of such honor roles. 2—Grades are a poor indication of the students' worth.

At the same meeting Al Dries '54, was chosen assistant chairman of Farm and Home Week.

Committee chairmen for Ag-Hec Day were announced. They are David Diver '54, publicity; Glen MacMillen '54, club co-ordinating; and Amanda Goldsmith '54, dance.

### Rice Public Speaking Contest

Since 1941, the Rice Public Speaking Contest has enabled students in the home economics college to develop their ability for verbal expression in public. The girls who are participating in this year's contest during Farm and Home Week are: Hazel Bowdren '55, Jane Hughes '53, Kathleen Kendrick '53, Elizabeth Rothermel '56, Doris Smith home ec, Enid Spangenberg

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'53, with Nancy Paine '55 alternate. Each participant will give a ten-minute speech on any topic of pertinence to women.

Judges will be chosen from professors outside of the Home Ec school. Professors Freeman and Peabody of the Extension Teaching and Information Department are working with the contestants on deliverance techniques. Although the Home Ec Club is sponsoring the speaking contest under the chairmanship of Ann Farwell, the prizes were donated by Professor James Rice.

### Research Reports

Omicron Nu sponsored its annual Research Open House Wednesday evening, January 7th. The purpose of this event is to acquaint the upper campus with the research being done in home ec.

The first speaker for the evening was Professor Urie Bronfenbrenner of the child development department who spoke on the subject of empathy. He said that in connection with this research, "The stress was on positive personality devel-

opment." During the speech he examined three types of sensitivity. The first was how you felt about yourself, A, the second how you felt about another person, B, and the third how you felt B felt. Research in this field has revealed that people vary in the degree to which they are sensitive to the feelings of others and themselves.

The second speaker was Mr. Charles H. Elliott, a research associate in the housing and design department. Mr. Elliott showed and explained about the kitchen cabinets which are being designed for farm kitchens. Some of the advantages of these cabinets are their ease of installation, their relative inexpensiveness, the removable shelves, and the convenient counter height. The results of this research, it is hoped, will lessen the load of the farm wife and make the kitchen a more enjoyable place to be.

### Ag Hec Day

Ag Hec Day, a student sponsored and handled activity designed to bring the ag and home ec stu-

dents closer together, will be held Saturday, April 11.

According to Wolcott Stewart, general chairman, the program will include an activities fair from 3:00 to 5:00 in which various clubs will sponsor such things as games, exhibits, and contests. There will be a cherry pie baking contest for ag boys and one for ag and home ec girls.

A country style poultry barbecue will be held at 5:30 after which there will be a square dance in the Judging Pavilion until 12:30. During the intermission, an amateur talent show will be given.

Ag Hec Day will be sponsored by the Ag Domecon Council, and, says Wolcott, "any proceeds will be distributed to 'needy' clubs."

### Infirmary Food

One day an excessively large elephant came upon an under-sized mouse.

"Boy, you're small," said the elephant. "Why, you're the most insignificant thing I've ever seen."

"Yeah, I know," said the mouse, "but I've been sick."

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### Dean Vincent Leaves

Miss Elizabeth Lee Vincent, dean of the College of Home Economics has accepted a position as professor of human growth and development at the Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh. She will begin her assignment in the academic year 1953-54.

Miss Vincent, whose retirement as dean of the College of Home Economics was announced last November, will continue at Cornell until Sept. 1. She will retire after

26 years in university administrative work, seven of them at Cornell.

In her new position, Miss Vincent will work closely with Dr. Phyllis Martin, professor of biology at the Pennsylvania College for Women. They plan to coordinate their teaching and to collaborate in writing in the field of human growth and development.

a regular meeting on Tuesday evening, January 17.

The first meeting of the new term will feature a talk by an expert on bacteria. Next on the agenda is a work party intended to combine work and play in preparation for Farm and Home Week. During spring vacation, New York City Bacamia members will visit a brewery in New Jersey. Later it may be possible for the entire club to visit a distillery in this area. The climax of the year's activities will be a picnic at Enfield.

### Bacamia Plans

An active spring term was planned by the Bacamia Club at

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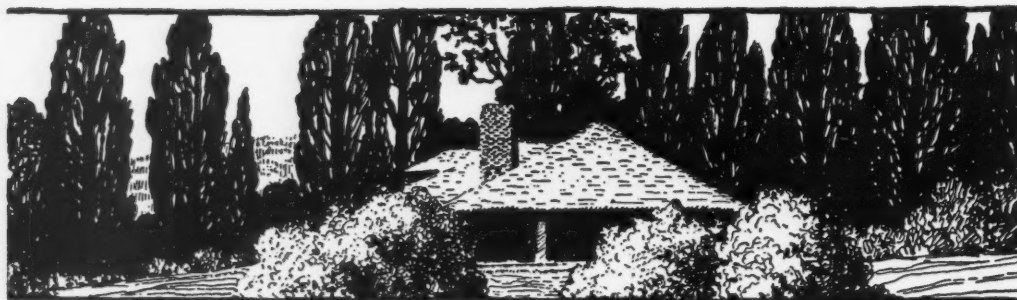
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## Alumnates

**Albert H. White, '12**, worked in agriculture at the North American Fruit Company Exchange and then changed to the piano business with Horace Waters & Company of which he became an officer, and then director. He is now in New York City with the Veterans' Administration.

**John R. Fleming, '21**, "of Scotch-Irish extraction, and proud of it!" started his journalistic career as a reporter for "The Springfield Union" in Massachusetts. He then went to Ohio State and worked with Russell Lord as a companion in the extension service department of agricultural publications. Jack was made an ass't. professor of journalism at Ohio State, while he was president for a year of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, and was also a reporter for the "New York Tribune."

He was later in the Offices of Facts and Figures, War Information, and in 1943 was sent to Europe on a special mission for the Office of Economic Warfare Analysis. This must have brought out his interest in traveling and in world affairs, for in 1946 he joined the staff of "U. S. News and World Report," and is now Associate Editor.

Conservationist **Gardiner Bump, '25**, started his career at the Buffalo Museum of Natural History, and then went into the New York State Conservation Department. He planned the state's first game refuge, and was soon Superintendent and then Director of the State Game Bureau.

When the war interrupted, Captain Bump helped in the administration of occupied territories, and was promoted to a major. After the war he went to work in the

Our guests this month, former **Countryman** editors well illustrate one-time journalists whose varied interests lead them into diverse vocations.

Fish and Wildlife Service, and feels now that he has one of the most interesting assignments of any Cornell graduate. As biologist in charge of foreign game introduction, he spent 18 months out of the last three years traveling 36,000 miles in Middle Eastern countries.

**John P. Hertel, '34**, well known on the ag campus as general consultant for all sorts of student problems, has a background of ag economics training, and an interest in education.

Some of his undergraduate term papers on education led him to meet Professor A. W. Gibson, who later offered him his present job of secretary in the department of resident instruction. In between, John stayed within reach by doing graduate work in ag ec. By 1938, he was an extension worker in that department. John accepted his present position in 1938, and has been helping students out ever since.

He met his wife, Martha, daughter of George Warren, after whom Warren Hall is named, not in his work in ag ec, but when she was a compet on the **Countryman** under his editorship.

The woman editors have had a mixture of journalism and home-making careers. **Julia Bockee, '37** ag, was engaged in college to Robert Winans, '36 (ee), and they were married in the fall of 1937. Julia has three children; her two sons drew her into Cub Scout work.

She therefore lists herself as a "housewife" in the space for occupation, but has also been the column writer for the local drama club and is a member of the Association for Research in Eidetic Psychology.

**Marjorie Heit, '43** ag, worked for the "Syracuse Post Standard" before she married James Decker in 1946, and moved to Chicago where Jim was in social studies. The Deckers now reside in Des Moines, Iowa, where Marjorie is a homemaker.

An alliance of ag and home ec was made when **Chester Freeman, '39**, married **Irene Schoff, '40**. Chet's first job was as Ass't. County Agent for Cayuga County and then he worked in the New York State Department of Commerce. He describes this job, where he helped plan local zoning ordinances, as "deciding where to put factories and junkyards."

He was in the Air Force for the duration of the war, and achieved the post of "the lowest ranking first pilot on a B-29." The day after he got back from this occupation, he received a telegram from Professor Peabody asking him to become an ass't. professor in public speaking.

**Elizabeth Kandiko, '44** home ec, after graduation, "skipped out of New York State to California by way of the Santa Fe trail. I felt like Zane Grey!" She worked at Allen's Press Clipping Bureau there and then saw some more country by moving to Des Moines and the Meredith Publishing Co., which puts out magazines such as those she helped edit: "Successful Farming" and "Better Homes and Gardens." She was married to M. E. Williams last year.



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Thousands of blacksmith shops disappeared with the decline of horse farming. This made it inconvenient and expensive to keep plow shares properly sharpened. As a result, many farmers put up with hard-pulling, dull shares that wasted their time, boosted their costs and spoiled their plowing job.

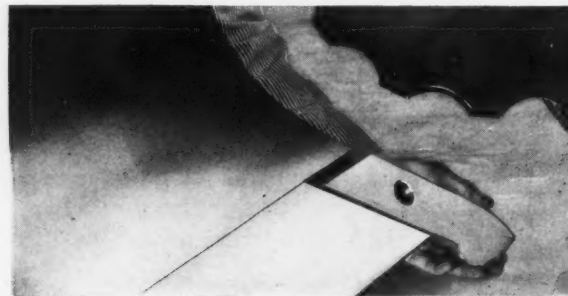
### **The Solution**

IH engineers experimented with low-cost, disposable share blades. They soon decided that the point was just as critical a factor in share life and bottom performance as the blade. As a result, they developed an entirely new bottom to meet five different requirements:

- Eliminate share sharpening and repointing.**
- Reduce share cost and maintenance expense.**
- Do good work at all tractor plowing speeds.**
- Penetrate and maintain uniform depth in hard soils.**
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**IH engineering teamwork** produced the McCormick Plow Chief bottom with replaceable Spear-Head point. Today, IH research, engineering and manufacturing men are pooling their time and talents to solve other farming problems. Their goal, as always, is to provide equipment that makes farm work easier and the farmers' time more productive!



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